TANK NOTES

STATE OF
NEW MEXICO
ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT

... A Newsletter from the Underground Storage Tank Bureau

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

VOL. 10, NO. 1 SPRING/SUMMER 1997

Professional Engineering's Role in Soil and Ground Water Remediaton

Richard A. Stafford, P.E., Environmental Engineer

Investigation, analysis and remediation of soil and ground water contamination resulting from leaks and spills from underground petroleum storage tank systems requires the interdisciplinary skills of geologists, hydrogeologists and engineers. Engineering is an integral part of the design, installation and operation of remediation systems.

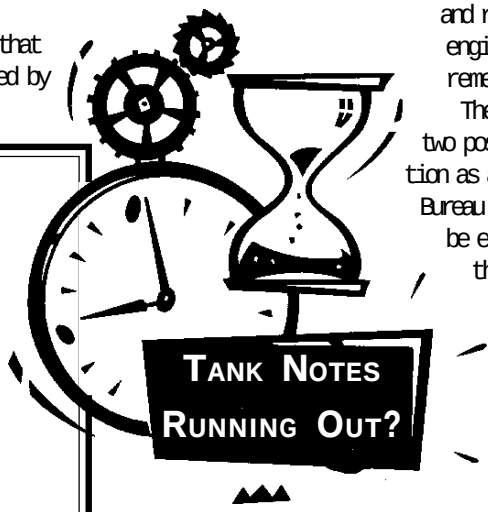
The UST Regulations do not currently identify what constitutes "engineering" in remedial action systems. The Bureau has required registered professional engineers to become "certified scientists" by taking and passing the Bureau's certified scientist examination.

The primary responsibility for the design and oversight of the installation of remedial action systems clearly falls within the practice of engineering, as defined by the New Mexico Engineering and Surveying Practices Act of 1978.

Ideally, those tasks in remediation systems that constitute engineering could be signed and sealed by registered professional engineers who are not first required to become certified scientists. The main benefit of this process would be to ensure that engineering conforms to established standards and practices and would result in improved system design and operation. The process would also standardize the technical information submitted to the Bureau for review. Remedial action work other than engineering would remain under the oversight of a certified scientist.

The UST Bureau, in cooperation with the State Board of Registration for professional engineers and surveyors, intends to identify which tasks are considered engineering. The Bureau would like to require, by regulation, that engineering is performed under the responsible supervision of a registered professional engineer. Several other states have formally identified the roles and responsibilities of professional engineers in soil and ground water remediation work.

The Bureau has recently created two positions which require registration as a professional engineer. Bureau staff in these positions will be engaged in the identification of the engineering aspects of remedial action and will ultimately oversee the review of remedial action plans submitted by professional engineers.



THIS COULD BE YOUR LAST ISSUE OF TANK NOTES! FILL IN THE FORM ON PAGE 11.

TANK NOTES

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CONTENTS

Division Recognizes Three Employees in the USTB

The Environmental Protection Division headed by Peter Maggiore recognizes outstanding employees in each Bureau each year. This year three employees of the UST Bureau received that recognition.

Jerry Schoeppner, geologist and team leader in the Remedial Action Program, was recognized for his contributions while serving as acting manager for the section. He kept the program moving forward even though there were a number of turnovers in technical staff. He hired well-qualified staff to fill the vacancies.

Christina Romero, administrative secretary, was recognized for her support and assistance to the Bureau Chief. She took on additional tasks and quickly and efficiently carried them out, resulting in improvement in the flow of information in the Bureau.

Teresa McMillan, a geologist and project manager in the Remedial Action Program (Roswell Office) was recognized for her skills in evaluating and managing clean up projects as well as being well prepared for technical presentations.

The Director, Peter Maggiore, presented certificates to the employees along with eight hours of administrative leave.

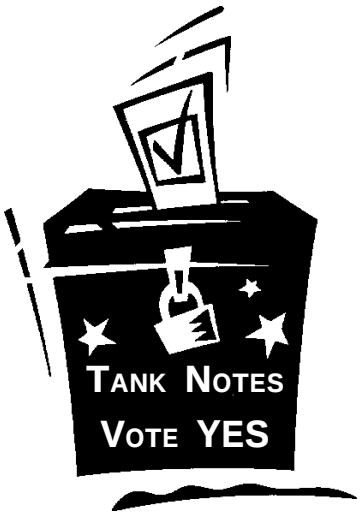
Editor's Note

We're serious. If you don't send in the coupon at the end of this issue, we're going to stop sending you Tank Notes.

There were a lot of responses and a lot of positive feedback from the last issue. People who read Tank Notes like it. In upcoming months, we'll answer some of the questions you asked us and run some of the articles you requested.

We're sending out this issue to our old mailing list. Beginning with the next issue, though, we'll be sending the newsletter only to those people who have checked "yes" and sent in the form on the last page of this newsletter or the last. We believe it's important to update our mailing list as we try to make the best use of owners' and taxpayers' money.

Tank Notes is your best source of information about the regulation of your USTs. Don't miss out. Send the form in!



Note From the Chief

J. David Duran, UST Bureau Chief

Monthly deposits to the Corrective Action Fund have increased as a result of the increase to the Petroleum Products Loading Fee which was approved by the 1996 Legislature. The Bureau is now up to date with payment of state lead invoices. The fund's cash balance is currently sufficient to pay the majority of outstanding responsible party claims.

The challenge that the Bureau faces now is to process approximately 700 claims for payment. The process is time consuming and includes detailed audit of expenditures and documentation. Based on the current processing rate, the Bureau predicts it will be next fall before the backlog is cleared up. In order to increase the processing rate, the Bureau will fill some personnel vacancies.

The Bureau is committed to paying the outstanding claims as soon as possible. In the interim, we request your patience and understanding.

New USTB Organization Chart

J. David Duran, UST Bureau Chief

A number of changes have occurred to the USTB during my tenure. The structure of the organization has been changed and a number of new employees have been added. A revised organization chart is being provided with this issue of Tank Notes to clarify these changes and to provide the latest information on staff and positions.

A new program, "Regulation, Data and Information Management," has been added. Anna Richards is the manager. The program was created to centralize these functions to be more responsive to information needs of the public and Department staff. A new database specialist position was created to maintain, support and retrieve information from the Bureau's Oracle database.

The Remedial Action Program, headed by new manager Steve Huddleson, has undergone the most changes. A team concept has been implemented and two Registered Professional Engineer positions have been created in the program. Each team is responsible for a geographic area of the state. The geographic boundaries are currently the same as the Department's four districts. District 1 includes Albuquerque/Bernalillo and the northwestern corner of the state. District II includes the north/northeastern corner. District III includes the southwestern corner and District IV the southeastern corner.

Some adjustments to the Prevention/Inspection Program have been made to improve the flow of information. Supervisor positions oversee inspections and districts' compliance activities similar to the Remedial Action Program's. Districts III and IV are combined under one supervisor. The manager position is currently vacant; Ruben Baca is filling in as acting manager in the interim.

Jim Perry is the currently acting manager of the Financial Management Program. This program now reports directly to the Bureau Chief, rather than the Division Director. Adjustments in this program include establishing two separate teams to expedite the number of claims processed.

The organization chart contains useful information, including names, titles, and phone numbers. Please use it as a reference when you wish to contact someone in the Bureau.

Pollution Prevention 101: Preventing Leaks and Spills

By Pat Gallagher, Pollution Prevention Coordinator

Did you know that 40% of the hazardous waste generated in the U.S. is from leaks and spills? This is a tremendous amount of hazardous waste to deal with! Leaks and spills, from a few drops to gallons of material, can cost you a lot of money to clean up in the long run. It's analogous to having a hole in your pocket! To make matters worse, leaks and spills not only cost you money to clean up, they also represent the loss of product or useable material! The good news is that this waste stream is largely preventable through a few simple pollution prevention techniques.

- Develop a preventative maintenance program where staff inspects valves and gaskets on a regular basis. Old gaskets or valves are replaced before they start to leak!
- Develop a policy that instructs employees to put a "pig" or absorbent blanket under a leak as soon as it is detected and then fix the leak immediately.
- Develop a "No-Spill" policy for companies that service your facility. Use your buying power to persuade the companies that fill your tanks to prevent spills or contamination from overfilling your tanks. Again, you pay to obtain the spilled gas, you lose the profits you would have made, and you also pay to clean it up! There are many examples where companies have put pressure on contractors or service providers to clean up their act!

The bottom line is pollution prevention pays!

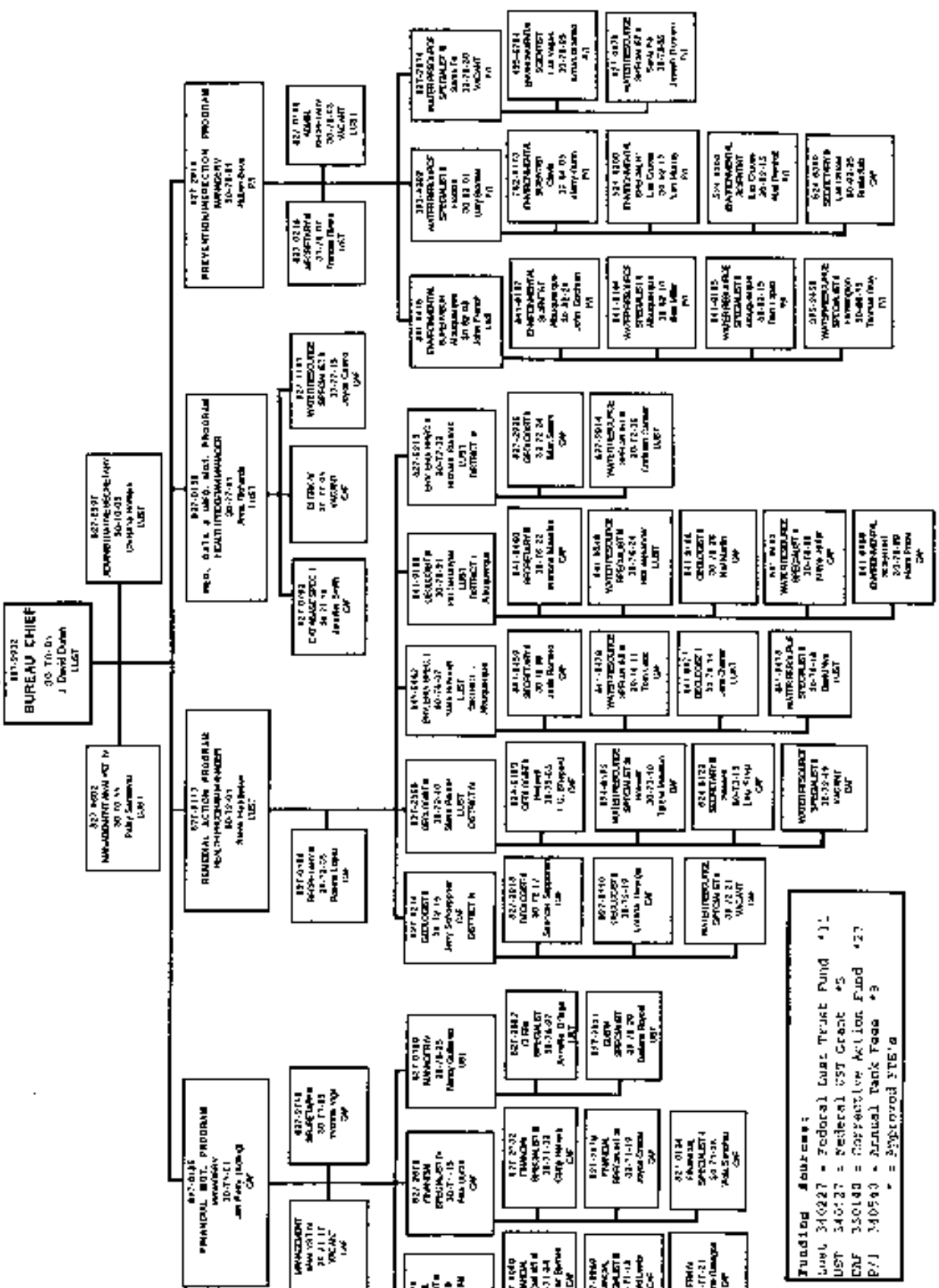
Notice Requirements Clarified

Whenever ownership of a property containing an underground storage tank changes, you should notify the UST Bureau and the new owner. Most often, transfer is in the form of a sale, but the regulations also apply to transfers of lease and conveyance of control or possession.

The Department strongly recommends that the seller notify the buyer (transferee) in writing of the transfer and send a copy to the UST Bureau. The transferee then has 30 days to re-register the UST systems in the new owner's name.

As spelled out in the New Mexico Ground Water Protection Act, all tank fees are $100 per tank per year and are due on July 1 of each year or, for new systems, 30 days after installation. A late fee is assessed and interest begins accruing on the thirty-first day. Monthly invoices are sent to anyone who has outstanding fees or interest.

New Mexico Underground Storage Tank Bureau
Organizational Chart
July 1997



Natural Attenuation Monitoring Requirements —or— Trimethylbenzenes and You

by Steven Huddleson, R.G., C.P.G.

As remediation methodologies evolve through research and scientific application of technology, many new and innovative concepts have been applied to the remediation of leaking underground storage tanks. Just as pump and treat remediation has given way to other technologies, state regulators and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have continued to evaluate alternate methods of cleaning up hydrocarbon releases.

In the case of natural bioremediation, the challenge becomes understanding the complex biochemical reactions which occur in the subsurface. In the last few years, the role of anaerobic degradation in hydrocarbon breakdown has completely changed the data collection requirements and field methodologies which have long been used to quantify and predict biodegradation.

At some sites, natural bioremediation may be the most effective remedial method. To determine if remediation by natural attenuation (RNA) will work at these sites, the UST Bureau has begun to request additional hydrogeologic, geotechnical and geochemical information. Many recent workplans have been approved with the modification that the analytical laboratory report contain additional compounds not ordinarily requested. Compounds such as 1,2,3; 1,2,4; 1,3,5 trimethylbenzenes (TMB) and tetramethylbenzene can play a role in determining if ongoing natural bioremediation is occurring at a site.

The Air Force protocol (Technical Protocol for Implementing Intrinsic Remediation with Long Term Monitoring for Natural Attenuation of Fuel Contamination Dissolved in Ground Water) describes the use of TMB as tracers to determine the level of bioremediation occurring at a site. Although the relationship between TMB concentration and natural attenuation is site specific and not entirely correlatable, the easily-obtainable TMB analysis may provide insight into the dispersion, dilution, sorption and bio-attenuation at a site.

The analytical laboratory can quantify TMB from EPA test method 8020 (if the laboratory has the proper calibration curve). No additional laboratory test method is required. If the analytical laboratory chosen cannot provide this service without additional charge, contact the USTB project manager for direction.

TMB is useful as a tracer due to its recalcitrance to biodegradation. Although some bio-attenuation of TMBs may occur in anaerobic conditions, its primary biodegradation occurs in aerobic conditions. It is well documented that anoxic conditions commonly occur in LUST releases; therefore, the limited, site specific biodegradation potential of TMB may make it a valuable tool. Utilizing differences in TMB concentrations at different locations across the site, a correction factor based on the difference in concentration of TMB at different locations can be applied to observed BTEX concentrations to determine the apparent BTEX degradation attributable to biodegradation.

In the simplest form of analysis, if the relative concentration of TMB remains constant across the site, and the BTEX concentration is observed to have decreased over time, it might be assumed that biodegradation is occurring. If the TMB concentration decreases in an equal proportion to the BTEX concentration, then dispersion, dilution and sorption may be the attenuating agent. Attempting to quantify biodegradation as outlined in the Air Force protocol may not be possible due to the site-specific nature of the degradation of TMB; however, the concentration of TMB may give some insight into the existing levels of biodegradation.

Intrinsic Remediation Screening

Intrinsic remediation screening involves the determination of potential terminal electron acceptors (TEA) which are present in the background ground water. In addition, accurate site characterization through the quantification of ground water flow, hydrogeology, lithology and general soil and ground water chemistry are utilized to create as accurate an overview of site conditions as possible. A

preliminary conceptual model should be developed to assess the various chemical fate and transport mechanisms and to determine potential receptors. Field efforts for data collection should be focused on providing information necessary to support or refute this conceptual model.

In aerobic degradation, oxygen is used as a cosubstrate during the initial stages of metabolism and as a TEA during the later stages of metabolism for energy production. The hydrocarbon is the electron donor, and the reduction of the TEA (oxygen) in an exothermic reaction (reflected by a negative Gibbs free energy value) provides energy to support the biopopulation. The reaction is shown that to be thermodynamically probable, and the actual aerobic degradation capacity is stoichiometrically shown to be 7.5 moles of oxygen are required to metabolize one mole of benzene, or 3.08 mg of oxygen are required to metabolize 1 mg of benzene. Carbon dioxide and water are the ultimate byproducts of this process.

Depletion of dissolved oxygen from this very quick reaction (Gibbs free energy change from this reaction is -3202 kJ/mole) results in anoxic conditions favoring other degraders. Denitrifying bacterial populations, although yielding slightly higher free energy than aerobic degradation, cannot flourish until sufficiently anoxic conditions exist. As anaerobic conditions develop within the heart of the contaminant plume, facultative anaerobic bacterial populations begin to use other electron acceptors such as nitrate (denitrification) and ferric iron. As ground water conditions continue to become increasingly anaerobic, sulfate is used as an electron acceptor until totally anoxic conditions exist and methanogenesis begins, wherein carbon dioxide (a by-product of aerobic degradation) is used as an electron source and methane is produced as a by-product. Calculated utilization factors and calculated Gibbs free energy for common TEAs are:

Electron Acceptor/ By-Product	BTEX Utilization Factor (gm/gm)	Gibbs Free Energy (kJ/mole)
Oxygen	3.14	-3202
Nitrate	4.9	-3245
Ferrous Iron *	21.8	-2343
Sulfate	4.7	-514
Methane *	0.78	-136

*by-products which represent the reduction of ferric iron and carbon dioxide, respectively

To determine the status of intrinsic remediation at a site, field screening is conducted to accurately establish levels of dissolved oxygen (determined in the field), dissolved nitrate, sulfate, ferrous iron and methane (ferrous iron and methane are end products rather than actual TEA's). Redox potential (Eh) can be determined by field instrumentation, and is mathematically related to the free electron concentration (pE) which cannot be measured directly. Verification of a reducing environment within a hydrocarbon plume further verifies aerobic degradation is occurring (+0.805 mV. in uncontaminated or clean ground water to --0.259 mV. where methanogenesis is occurring).

Hach field analysis kits are available to determine concentrations of nitrate, sulfate and ferrous iron that are sufficiently accurate; however, these analytical procedures are somewhat complex, requiring a portable spectrophotometer and preparation of standard solutions to determine calibration curves. Costs are dependent on the labor involved in the analysis rather than the actual reagent costs.

Laboratory analysis of ground water samples for dissolved methane is the most appropriate methodology to determine if methanogenesis is occurring. In addition, total alkalinity (to determine if ground water has sufficient buffering capacity to offset production of organic acids which could drive pH out of the effective range for intrinsic remediation), pH, and temperature are also useful field and laboratory derived information. Soil bulk density, fraction of organic carbon (FOC), effective porosity, ground water flow gradient and flow velocity are used in determining the transport rates of contaminants.

Upon determination of TEA and by-product concentrations at the site, iso-concentration maps are prepared. These maps provide further insight into the relationship between TEA and contaminant concentrations. It is imperative that background concentrations of TEAs and degradation by-products are accurately determined, as it is the change in concentration across the plume that is the indicator of rates of biodegradation that occurs. Based upon the concentrations of TEAs, the total assimilative capacity available (the amount of contaminant which can be mineralized) can be used to determine if there are sufficient TEAs to degrade the contaminant plume. Screening models such as BioScreen can be used to assist in this determination. The Environmental Protection Agency is currently finalizing the numeric model Bioplume III, which will soon be available as an analytical tool.

Intrinsic remediation screening allows regulators to make informed decisions about the effectiveness of natural attenuation as a remedial alternative.

Upgrading with corrosion protection?

The NM Environment Department through the New Mexico Underground Storage Tank Regulations (USTR) requires that an assessment be made of regulated systems ten years or older to determine that the systems are suitable for a corrosion upgrade (cathodic or lining). The assessments must be made using an accepted industry code or practice (see the UST Regulations). The owner/operator of the system must have this assessment report available for the UST inspector at the time of the upgrade.

The Environment Department still allows non-invasive procedures for steel tank assessments under American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Emergency Standard ES 40-94. The ES 40-94 expired on Nov. 15, 1996, but the Department takes the position that it is no less protective of human health and the environment than other procedures set forth in the UST regulations. So, despite the expiration date, the Department will recognize the assessment procedures set forth in ES 40-94.

The design and installation of a cathodic protection system itself must be made by a "corrosion expert" (see Tank Notes, Fall 1996, page 7). This design and evidence of the expert's qualifications must also be available to the UST inspector. The area inspector must receive a 15-day notice of modification.

If a cathodic protection (CP) system is installed, the owner/operator must arrange for a system test by a "CP tester" (see Tank Notes, Fall 1996, page 7) within six months of the installation. The owner/operator must keep a log of self-inspections of the system and record operating conditions at least every 60 days. Additional system tests must be made every three years by a CP tester.

If a lining is installed as protection, an internal inspection must be made in 10 years and every 5 years thereafter. If a combined liner plus cathodic protection system is installed, interior inspections are not required, but cathodic testing and recording must still be performed.

For more information about using corrosion protection to upgrade your UST system, call your nearest UST Bureau inspector.

Bureau Offers Free Training in Assessing Passive Bioremediation at Leak Sites

Dr. John T. Wilson, Senior Research Microbiologist at the Environmental Protection Agency's R.S. Kerr Environmental Research Laboratory, presented a one-day workshop in Santa Fe on the biological and physical processes that control the behavior of petroleum in soils and the subsurface environment. Also included was a discussion of data collection necessary to support a Remediation by Natural Attenuation (RNA) remedial methodology.

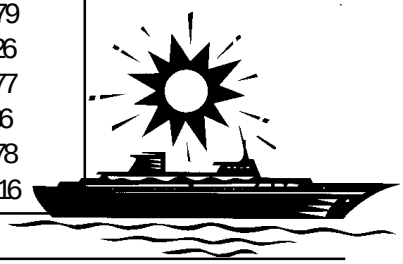
Certified scientists earned continuing education units by attending this one-day training on May 22, 1997, in the Runnels Building's Larrazolo Auditorium. There was no charge for the workshop and all qualified firms were encouraged to attend.

Dr. Wilson leads an interdisciplinary team of scientists and engineers that carry out performance evaluations of technology for remediation of spills of petroleum hydrocarbons and chlorinated solvents. His research interests include field techniques to estimate the contribution of natural bioattenuation of contaminants, bioventing for petroleum spills and chlorinated solvents, and alternate electron acceptors for bioremediation of petroleum spills. Dr. Wilson is also an adjunct Professor at Rice University in Houston, Texas, and a co-author of the United States Air Force protocol on RNA.

Leak o' the Week

Report releases to the following staff during working hours. For emergencies during evenings and weekends, call the NMED emergency number, 827-9329.

July 21 - July 25	Christian Carlson	827-2914
July 28 - Aug 1	Lorena Georger	827-0110
Aug 4 - Aug 8	Norman Pricer	841-9189
Aug 11- Aug 15	Steve Jetter	841-9461
Aug 18 - Aug 22	Tom Leck	841-9479
Aug 25 - Aug 20	Brian Salem	827-2926
Sep 1 - Sep 6	Jane Cramer	841-9477
Sep 8 - Sep 12	Kalvin Martin	841-9186
Sep 15 - Sep 19	David Nye	841-9478
Sep 22 - Sep 26	Spencer Sepponen	827- 2916



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

THE ADMINISTRATOR

M E M O R A N D U M

Subject: No Extension of December 1998 Deadline for Upgrading, Replacing, or Closing Underground Storage Tanks

To: Regional Administrators

Under regulations issued more than eight years ago, owners and operators of underground storage tanks (USTs) have until December 22, 1998 to upgrade, replace, or close USTs that do not meet EPA's technical standards for protection against spills, overfills, and corrosion.

I want you, as well as our State partners and UST owners and operators, to know that EPA does not intend to extend this deadline. While I recognize that there will not be 100 percent compliance by the deadline, extending it would reduce the incentive to comply and would be unfair to the many UST owners and operators who have already complied.

The 1998 requirements are a key element in the ongoing State-EPA effort to prevent groundwater contamination. States have told us that USTs are their most common source of groundwater contamination and that petroleum is the most common contaminant. In many cases, UST releases have resulted in contamination of public or private drinking water supplies.

I know that EPA's Regional Offices and the States have been working with UST owners and operators to encourage compliance in advance of the deadline. I urge you not only to continue these efforts but also to begin working with the States to develop plans for dealing with those owners and operators who fail or refuse to comply with the requirements.

Carol M. Browner

It's No Joke

Some New Mexico UST Regulations changed on April First

by Anna Richards

Changes to 11 of the 17 parts of the Underground Storage Tank regulations went into effect on April 1, 1997. As reported in the Fall 1996 issue of Tank Notes, there were just a few substantive changes; most changes were related to cleanup and standardization and were aimed at making the regulations more accurate and easier to use. Here are the changes that will affect most tank owners and operators:

• Notification - Tank owners and operators may now give as little as fifteen (15) days advance notice to the Department for tank removals and major modifications (Sections 2.203 and 8.801). Remember, it's still thirty (30) days advance notice for new installations.

• Tank fees and tank registration - This is the area of the most change. If a tank owner has unpaid tank fees from previous years, that owner must pay the past-due registration fees, late fees and associated interest before registration will be renewed for the coming year (Section 2.207). If the tank owner cannot pay everything at once, the tank owner and the UST Bureau must agree to a payment plan. The owner must stay current with that payment plan to keep a valid, current registration. Facility operators must be sure that the current registration certificate is displayed at the facility where the tanks are located. If you have concerns about how this change might affect you, please call Nancy Gutierrez at 827-0199.

• Financial responsibility - Local governments have four new options to use to meet the financial responsibility requirements (Sections 9.914 through 917). The additional mechanisms allowed are:

1. Bond Rating Test - To be eligible to use the test, a local government must have $1 million or more in currently outstanding bonds, and its bonds must have an investment grade rating.
2. Worksheet Test - A financial worksheet has been developed that recognizes the unique financial structure of government entities. Local governments can use readily available financial data to complete the worksheet and calculate a score. Governments with scores at or above a selected level will be allowed to self-insure.
3. Governmental Guarantee - A local government will be allowed to obtain a guarantee from the state or another local government with which it can demonstrate a "substantial governmental relationship." In order to serve as guarantor, a local government must qualify using the bond rating or worksheet test.
4. Fund Balance Test - Local governments may self-administer a UST response fund if appropriate safeguards are met.

Significant changes to the remaining six sections are under development by the Department and will be proposed later this year. These cover corrective action and administration of the Corrective Action Fund.

Copies of the revised regulations are available from the Environment Department's District I Office, 4131 Montgomery Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, and the Central Office in Santa Fe. Phone 827-0188 to request a copy by mail. The regs are also available on the NMED Web site at http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us.

Frequently Asked Questions about Continuing Education

Q: Are Continuing Education Hours the same as Continuing Education Units?

No. Certified Tank Installers and Certified Scientists earn "Hours" to renew their certification with the Environment Department. These requirements are set out in the New Mexico UST regulations, parts 14 and 16. Professional engineers earn "Units" or "CEUs" and "PDHs" (professional development hours) to renew their registration in New Mexico.

Q: What type of continuing education does the Department have the authority to grant or approve?

NMED approves training for continuing education hours. The Department does not have the authority to approve CEUs or PDHs. If you attended a Department workshop, contact the appropriate bureau to get credit for the continuing education hours you earned. That will most likely be the UST Bureau. Professional engineers can acquire professional development hours for attending department workshops; however, the department plays no role in approving these hours.

The term "Units" or "CEU" was incorrectly used in the NMED announcement for the workshop on remediation by natural attenuation that took place on May 22. The Department regrets adding to the confusion.

UST Conference Coming up! Register Now!!

Yes! Register me for the 1997 Underground Storage Tank Conference to be held at the Inn of the Mountain Gods, Ruidoso, New Mexico, September 9-10, 1997. There is no registration fee.

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

City, state, ZIP: _____

Mail to: 1997 UST Conference
UST Bureau -NMED
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110

___ I would like Continuing Education credits for certified installers.

___ I would like Continuing Education credits for certified scientists.

Internet Update

Where's the easiest place to go to find the UST Regulations? The answer isn't Santa Fe or your local field office. It's your computer.

The New Mexico Environment Department Web site (http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us) includes copies of the regulations the Department enforces, permit and certificate applications, and much more. If you have access to the Internet, this Web site is a tremendous resource for all types of NMED information.

The revised UST regulations were on the Web the very day they went into effect. The queue for payment of claims can also be viewed on the web site.

The NMED has been awarded a $500,000 "One Stop" grant from the EPA to integrate our Web site, databases, and geographic information systems. Also, we are poised to become the first state in the union to allow on-line permit applications and spill notifications. This should be helpful for people and companies that have large numbers of permits with the Department.

Our goal is to reduce the paperwork burden we place on industry and to offer easy, immediate access to all types of Environment Department data. If you have thoughts about how our Web site can serve you better, please contact Nathan Wade at (505) 827-2855 or nathan_wade@nmenv.state.nm.us.

Stay on the Mailing list! Send in the Form NOW!

To continue receiving Tank Notes, fill out this form, put it in a stamped envelope and drop it in the mail. Be sure to include the mailing label on the reverse side so we know who you are. Mail to: NMED, UST Bureau, Circulation Manager, 1190 Saint Francis Drive, P.O. Box 26110, Santa Fe, NM 87502

[ ] **Yes, I read Tank Notes. Please keep me on the mailing list.**

Comments:

DON'T WAIT TILL '98

NEW MEXICO NOW HAS ROADRUNNERS, GILA MONSTERS, AND SHINY NEW CORROSION-PROTECTED UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS. DON'T GO EXTINCT. UPGRADE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.

Don't let this be your last issue of Tank Notes! See Page 3!

NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
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